

SIT

When we *fit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests.

16. To *SIT down*. To begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have *fat* down before it, till they had done their business in all other places.

17. To *SIT down*. To rest; to cease satisfied.

Here we cannot *fit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support.

18. To *SIT down*. To settle; to fix abode.

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getae *fat* down.

19. To *SIT out*. To be without engagement or employment.

They are glad, rather than *fit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare expediency.

20. To *SIT up*. To rise from lying to sitting.

He that was dead, *fat up*, and began to speak.

21. To *SIT up*. To watch; not to go to bed.

Be courtly,

And entertain, and feast, *fit up*, and revel;

Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames

Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion

Of freedom.

Some *fit up* late at winter-fires, and fit

Their sharp-edg'd tools.

Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night.

To *SIT*. *v. a.*

1. To keep the seat upon.

Hardly the mule can *fit* the head-frong horse,

Nor would he, if he could, check his impetuous force.

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *fit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.

The happiest youth viewing his progress through,

What perils past, what crosses to enure,

Would shut the book, and *fit him* down and die.

He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *fat him* down, and we *fat* down with him.

Thus fenc'd,

But not at rest or ease of mind,

They *fat* them down to weep.

3. To be settled to do business.

The court was *fat* before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them.

SITE. *n. f.* [*fitus*, Latin.]

1. Situation; local position.

The city self he strongly fortifies,

Three sides by *site* it well defended has.

Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple.

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart.

Before my view appear'd a structure fair,

Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air.

2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture, or situation of a thing with respect to itself: but improperly.

And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd

In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,

And love-defected eyes.

3. A hard knob growing under the saddle.

SITH. *adv.* [*sith*, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed.

Not I, my lord; *sith* true nobility

Warrants these words in princely courtesie.

I thank you for this profit, and from hence

I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence.

SITHE. *n. f.* [*sith*, Saxon.] This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology. The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,

Live registred upon our brazen tombs;

And then grace us in the disgrace of death:

When, flight of cormorant-devouring time,

Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy

That honour which shall bate his *sythe's* keen edge;

And make us heirs of all eternity.

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a *sythe*, and an hour-glass.

There rude impetuous rage does form and fret;

And there, as matter of this murdering brood,

Swinging a huge *sythe*, stands impartial death,

With endless business almost out of breath.

The milk-maid fingeth blithe,

And the mower whets his *sithe*.

SIX

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;

But useless lances into *sithes* shall bend,

And the broad falchion in a plough-share end.

Grav'd o'er their seats the form of time was found,

His *sythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound.

But, Stella, say, what evil tongue

Reports you are no longer young?

That time fits with his *sithe* to mow

Where erst fat Cupid with his bow.

Echo no more returns the cheerful sound

Of sharpening *sythe*.

SITHE. *n. f.* Times. *Spenser*.

SITHE. *adv.* [Now contracted to *sith*. See *SINCE*.] Since, in latter times.

This over-running and wafting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land.

SITHES. *n. f.* Times. *Spenser*.

SITHNESS. *adv.* Since. *Spenser*.

SITTER. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]

1. One that fits.

The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk, whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more.

2. A bird that broods.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers.

SITTING. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.

2. The act of resting on a seat.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up rising.

3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat.

4. A meeting of an assembly.

I'll write you down;

The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,

What you must say.

I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it.

5. A course of study uninterrupted.

For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*.

6. A time for which one sits without rising.

What more than madnes reigns,

When one short *sitting* many hundred drains,

And not enough is left him to supply

Board-wages, or a footman's livery.

7. Incubation.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*.

SITUATE. *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Latin.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else.

He was resolved to chafe a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England.

Within a trading town they long abide.

Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side.

The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security.

2. Placed; confining.

Earth hath this variety from heav'n,

Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale.

SITUATION. *n. f.* [from *situatus*, French.]

1. Local respect; position.

Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks.

2. Condition; state.

Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God.

SIX. *n. f.* [*six*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five.

That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number.

SIX and seven. *n. f.* To be at *six* and *seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion.

All is uneven,

And every thing is left at *six* and *seven*.

In 1583, there *fat* in the sea of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would set all at *six* and *seven*, or at *six* and five, if you allude to his name.

What blinder bargain e're was driv'n,

Or *wager* laid at *six* and *seven*.

John once, turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *six* and *seven*.

The goddess would no longer wait;

But raising from her chair of state,

Left all below at *six* and *seven*,

Harnes'd her doves and flew to heav'n.

SIZ

SIXPENCE. *n. f.* [*six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?

Oh!—*sixpence* that I had.

The wisest man might blush,

If I—lov'd *sixpence* more than he.

SIXSCORE. *adj.* [*six* and *score*.] Six times twenty.

Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit.

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans.

SIXTEEN. *adj.* [*sixtyne*, Saxon.] Six and ten.

I have been begging *sixteen* years in court.

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times.

If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen.

SIXTEENTH. *adj.* [*sixtycoth*, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *sixteenth* to Immer.

SIXTH. *adj.* [*sixta*, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

You are more clement than vile men,

Who of their broken debtors take

A *sixth*, letting them thrive again.

A *sixth*, letting them thrive again.

A *sixth*, then king of Scotland.

SIXTH. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless.

SIXTHLY. *adv.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants.

SIXTIETH. *adj.* [*sixtycoth*, Saxon.] The tenth fix times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 such parts.

SIXTY. *adj.* [*sixty*, Saxon.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther.

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality.

SIXTY. *n. f.* [perhaps rather *six*, from *incipia*, Latin; or from *assise*, French.] Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever married my friends,

With all the *six* that verity

Would with us lapsing suffer.

If any decayed ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a *six* less than bigger.

The distance judg'd for shot of every *six*,

The linklocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires.

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *six*, that are more remote.

The martial goddess,

Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *six*,

With speed divine, from street to street the flies;

She bids the mariners prepare to stand.

Affix, old French.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a *sixer* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee

To cut off my train, to scant my *sizes*,

And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt

Against my coming in.

Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *six* and quality.

They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, intended for the middling or lower *six* of people.

SIX. [*six*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To *SIX*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjust, or arrange according to *six*.

The foxes weigh the geese they carry,

And ere they venture on a stream,

Know how to *six* themselves and them.

Two troops to match'd were never to be found,

Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,

In nature *six'd*.

2. [From *assise*.] To settle; to fix.

There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *six* weights and measures.

3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with *six*.

SIXED. *adj.* [from *six*.] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know,

And as my love is *six'd*, my fear is so.

SKE

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *fixed* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little.

SKEAFABLE. *adj.* [from *ske*.] Reasonably bulky.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *skeafable* bulk.

SIZER. or *Servitor*. *n. f.* A certain rank of students in the universities.

They make a scramble for degree;

Masters of all sorts and of all ages,

Keepers, sub-sizers, lackeys, pages.

SIZERS. *n. f.* See *SCISSARS*.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,

An apron and *sizers* for head and for taile.

SIZINESS. *n. f.* [from *sizy*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.

In rheumatism, the *siziness* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats.

Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood.

SIZY. *adj.* [from *sizy*.] Viscous; glutinous.

The blood is *sizy*, the alkaliesalts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions.

SKADDL. *n. f.* [*scadnyre*, Saxon.] Hurt; damage.

SKADDONS. *n. f.* The embryos of bees.

SKEN. *n. f.* [*seigne*, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of sleigh silk, thou taffel of a prodigal's purse?

Our file should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravel'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap.

Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind.

SKAINSMATE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *skein*, or *skein*, a knife, and *mate*, a fellowmate.] It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;

I am none of his *skainmates*.

SKATE. *n. f.* [*scada*, Saxon.]

1. A flat sea fish.

2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

They sweep

On founding *skates* a thousand different ways,

In circling poise swift as the winds.

SKEL. *n. f.* [Irish and *Esle*, *ragene*, Saxon.] A short sword; a knife.

Any disposed to do mischief, may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skein*, or pistol, to be always ready.

The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them.

SKEL. *n. f.* A wild plum.

SKEGGER. *n. f.*

Little salmon called *skeggars*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound yet never thrive to any bigness.

SKELTON. *n. f.* [*skelos*, Greek.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preferred together as much as can be in their natural situation.

When rattling bones together fly,

From the four corners of the sky;

When sinews o'er the *skeltons* are spread,

Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead.

His meagre corps, though full of vigour,

Would halt behind him were it bigger.

2. The compages of the principal parts.

The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skelton* of the world.

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skelton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts.

SKELUM. *n. f.* [*skelm*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel.

SKEP. *n. f.* [*scapen*, lower Saxon, to draw.]

1. *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in.

A pitchfork, a doongfork, sieve, *skep*, and a bin.

2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep*.

SKETICK. *n. f.* [*sketique*, Gr. *septique*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *sketicks* in religion.

Survey

Nature's extended face, then *sketicks* say,

In this wide field of wonders can you find

No art.

With too much knowledge for the *sketicks* side,

With too much weakness for the stoicks pride,

Man hangs between.